

Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1918.

NUMBER 41

Personals.

Mr. Wood Huffman, Cave City, was here last week.

Miss Susan Miller is spending a week in Louisville.

Mr. L. C. Hindman has gone to Indiana, prospecting.

Mr. W. S. Knight was here from Jamestown Thursday.

Mr. Paul Glidewell, of Bakertown attended the chautauqua.

Mr. E. C. Reaves, of Glasgow, was in Columbia a few days since.

Miss Louise Baird, of Louisville, is visiting Miss Frances Reed.

Mr. J. A. Young finished at Lynch last Tuesday and returned home.

Mr. Paul Hughes and wife, of Missouri, arrived Monday afternoon.

Mr. Ed Bradshaw, traveling salesman, reached Columbia Monday.

Eld. R. T. Hickerson, of Burkesville was here a few days of last week.

Mr. W. E. Bradshaw arrived last Monday afternoon, from Louisville.

Mr. Ralph Garnett, one of our best young men, left to join the navy Monday.

Mr. Herbert Taylor, of Campbellsville, was here a day or two of last week.

Miss Allene Ritchey, of Burkesville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Lee Walker.

J. C. Stephenson, M. C. Stephenson and Litt Ballou, were here from Rowena.

Dr. W. B. Helm and his daughter, Miss Blanche, Greensburg, were here Sunday.

Miss Frances Opal Taylor, of Glenville, paid the news her first visit last Thursday.

Mr. D. W. Moss, of Munfordville, father of Prof. R. R. Moss, visiting in Columbia.

Zidine Coffey, who is located at one of the camps, came in the latter part of last week.

Mr. W. E. Morgan and daughter, Miss Myrtle, Amavadale, attended the chautauqua.

Mr. Leonard Wilson and Albert Wilson, Jr., were with the Russell Spring delegation.

Mr. O. G. McBeath and Mr. J. L. Murphey, of Danville, were here a few days of last week.

Mr. Allen Huddleston passed through Columbia one day last week, en route to Lebanon.

Mr. Lester E. Pendleton who is stationed at West Point was at home Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. B. H. Skaggs, County Attorney, of Greenup, and his wife attended the chautauqua last Friday.

Mr. Albert Rowe, son, of Rowena, were here last Friday. His son was en route to the army.

Mr. J. Press Miller, who spent a month at Lynch, Harlan county, returned home last week.

Mr. M. Cravens, came home from his place of business and spent a few days at the chautauqua.

Mrs. Maggie McCormick, of Bowling Green, is visiting at the homes of Mr. Simeon and Alfred Murrell.

Mrs. J. F. Cabel and several of her children, of Miami, were here at the opening of the chautauqua.

Mr. L. F. Harris and wife, Maud, Texas, cousins of Mr. C. S. Harris, are visiting at the latter's home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Myers and son Robt. Page; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ramsey came over from Monticello.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brockman and their daughter, Mrs. John Parrish, Amavadale, were here Sunday.

Profs. Romulus Skaggs, and Garnett Graves, of Campbellsville, were here Thursday of the chautauqua.

Mr. W. T. Selby and fourteen others came down from Esto in truck and attended the chautauqua Sunday night.

Miss Minnie Ingram, who teaches in Cumberland county, attended the institute here, and also the chautauqua.

Mrs. W. F. Hancock, Louisville, is visiting in Columbia, stopping at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Cravens.

Mr. John Russell, of Virginia, returned to Adair county last week, and is at work on W. G. McKinley's farm.

Mr. Luke Lay, of Indiana, a former citizen of Columbia, was in this place last Wednesday, en route to Russell county.

Miss Ethel Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Powell, Joppa, spent a

portion of last week with Miss Francis Strange.

Miss Rose Heyed and Miss Luttrell, teachers in Graded School, Jamestown, were here in attendance Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Short, Mr. Jas. F. Irvine and sister, Miss Bettie, of Bakertown, were here two days of last week.

Misses Hazel and Fay Wilson, of Somerset are visiting there aunts, Mrs. J. A. Young and Mrs. Ola Wilson.

Mr. Ray Montgomery, who spent six weeks with her mother, near Bowling Green, returned home last Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. C. R. Payne and wife, Burkesville, visited at the home of Judge J. J. Simpson and attended the chautauqua last week.

Mr. Wallace Benard, of Louisville, who spent ten days here with relatives and friends, left for his home the first of this week.

Mrs. J. M. Campbell, mother of Mrs. R. R. Moss and her aunt, Mrs. Fertine, of Little Rock, Ark., arrived for a visit one day last week.

Dr. J. D. Combest and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Littrell, of Russell Springs, visited in Columbia Thursday and attended the chautauqua.

Gen. Jas. Garnett and his son, James, are spending a week in Columbia. The former came to look after some legal business and to mingle with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Cartwright left in their auto, Friday morning, to visit a daughter, who lives in Pikeville, Tenn. They will be absent ten days.

Messrs. J. G. Eubank and J. W. Young returned from Lynch Ky., last Tuesday. They report that activity at that place is somewhat on the wane.

Mrs. W. K. Marks and her son, of Springfield, and Mrs. Cravens and her son, of Louisville, were here last week to see Mrs. Mary T. Harvey, who continues quite sick.

Robt. Bailey who is in the aviation corps, Milburn Whightfield, Ohio, came in last week on a furlough. He was looking well and stated that he was enjoying the life of a soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wilson, their two daughters, Misses Josephine and Ellen; Mr. J. L. Hale and Miss Blanch Helm, Russell Springs, were here Sunday and attended the chautauqua.

Mr. C. W. Alexander, of Burkesville, cashier of the Bank of Cumberland, and daughter, Miss Ellen, Mr. C. W. Alexander, Jr., and wife, also of Burkesville, were here several days of the chautauqua.

Mrs. Frank Jackman and her little daughter, Hazel, and her two married daughters, Mrs. Gary Sanford and Mrs. Gunton Graham, of Tampa, Fla., are visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Fetna Eubank.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mourning, of Macomb, Ill., arrived last week and stopped at the home of Mrs. Mourning's sister, Mrs. N. M. Tutt. They are former residents of the county and will turn here for several weeks.

Leut. Albia Eubank, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Eubank, stationed at Camp Humphrey, Va., reached home on a short furlough, Sunday night. He is looking in fine health, and his many friends were glad to see him.

Mrs. John Morrison and his son Johny, Mr. Norman Morrison and wife and Mrs. Lawrence Pickett, went to Lebanon Saturday to see Mrs. Morrison, who is in the infirmary, and who will be at home next Saturday.

Miss Mary Williams, Cave City, visited here last week. She was accompanied home by Mrs. S. P. Miller, and Miss Mary Miller for a short visit, and from Cave City they will go to Nashville, thence to Fort Oglethorpe.

For Sale.

Three choice thoroughbred Duroc sow pigs and one Saxon runabout.

T. C. Faulkner,
Burkesville and Glasgow streets.

Mrs. Pinkie Davis received a letter from her brother, Sam Jeffries, a few days ago. He is in France, getting along finely and says the country is delightful.

Ice cream supper at Pig Tail school house Friday night rain or shine. Every body invited.

There will be a Community moonlight pie supper at Dunbar school house Friday night, August 16.

Born, to the wife of Wm. Clark, (nee Miss Nell Antle), of Maulins, Ill., July 24th, 1918, a daughter—Anna Louise.

Rev. Capshaw Joins Navy.

Sometime ago Rev. O. M. Capshaw, who has been on the Jamestown circuit since last fall, tendered his resignation to Presiding Elder S. G. Shelly and it was accepted. The reason for his action is that he enlisted in the Navy, as an officer, and will be sent to a training school at Chicago, Ill., where he will remain six months.

At the expiration of that time he will take his place on a naval vessel. To the good people of Russell county he tenders his grateful thanks for their kind and generous treatment. He will not leave until August 30th.

The Courier-Journal has the following to say of Rev. Capshaw's action.

Oscar Melvin Capshaw is a preacher near Jamestown. Since America declared war on the un-Christian country of the Huns he has been preaching the gospel of cleansing by "fire and sword."

But somehow or other he wasn't content with preaching alone, although he has a wife and three children. His patriotism was of the higher order than the mere telling of another how to do things.

So yesterday he appeared to the navy recruiting station, 412 South Fourth street, and applied for enlistment. The officer in charge asked him frankly if he had arranged for the proper maintenance of his household.

The preacher replied by stating that he and his wife had talked it over and as she was an experienced teacher she was going to teach college while he fought the good fight."

And so to-day the navy is enriched with another of the high type of men that wants—a fighter for the flesh as well as the soul.

The "fighting parson" has come into his own.

Martin Loy Dead.

The subject of this notice died last Friday afternoon after a lingering illness for about one year. He was less than forty years old, unmarried, and a good citizen. A few months ago he went to Oklahoma for his health, gaining no improvement he returned home with the view of going to the mountains of Tennessee, but he became too weak to make the trip.

He was a brother of Mr. Asa Loy, this place, and he leaves several other brothers and sisters.

The Funeral was preached Saturday afternoon by Eld. F. J. Barger, of the Christian Church, the organization to which the deceased belonged. Many relatives and friends attended the last sad rites.

From a Soldier.

The following letter was written to the writer's home folks:

Dear Home:

Your dear letter came to us the 1st of the week and was read with joy. Every one in my tent is always wishing for a letter from home. We are having as good a time here as could be expected. A good place to sleep, and plenty to eat, but the French people are to be pitied. Any one who has never been here can't realize the hard times they are having and I am willing to give my life in helping restore freedom to these people, and I know that every true American is doing their bit to bring this thing to an end.

I am on duty to-day. I havn't time to write much. My address is Pvt. Felix Royse, Hdqrs. Co., 120, Inf., Am. Ex. Forces, via N. Y.

Hoping this will find you all well.

With love from
Felix Royse

Public Sale.

Saturday Aug. 10, 1918, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Joe Henry Caldwell farm, near Portland, the following described property.

4 mares, 6 mules, 12 head of cattle, among the number some cows and calves. 77 head of hogs: sow and shoats from 100 lbs. down. Wagons, harness and farming tools of all kinds. 150 lbs. of old corn and 2 extra good mams, also growing crop of corn.

The principal part of this property will be sold on 12 months time. Exact terms made known on day of sale.

Caleb D. Caldwell,

J. S. Breeding Auctioneer.

Young Akers Wounded in France.

Mr. E. E. Akers, who lives on Reed Bro's farm, near Columbia, received a message from the Adjacent General, Monday, stating that his son, Leontif, known here as True, was severely wounded on the 19th of July. He was a Sniper and a crack shot. All Adair county will be glad if later news comes stating that he is improving.

The Chautauqua.

The Community Chautauqua which entertained her from last Wednesday afternoon up to and including Sunday night, was all that its advertisements claimed, and our people and the many visitors were delighted with the various and high-class programs. So much so, that a contract was signed by quite a number for the return of the Chautauqua in 1919.

Nearly all the exercises were patriotic in their nature and there was continuous cheering throughout the week. Skilled musicians were here, and four lecturers, men of talent, entertained daily and nightly.

Mr. Alexander Cairns came with a distinct message entitled "Potsdam," a war lecture, a message from "Uncle Sam." It was full of facts, interspersed with Irish humor, the speaker having been born of Irish parents, in Ireland. He was followed by Dr. Robert Parker Miles, who graphically told of his travels in Europe, giving short sketches of the dignitaries met while over there. It was scholarly and at times very pathetic.

Miss Hettie Jane Dunaway, a reader of ability and of a pleasing personality, gave "Daddy Long Legs" Thursday evening. Those in the audience who had read the story were loud in their praise of the talented lady and with the accuracy in which the story was given. This piece was well worth the price of a season ticket.

James S. Knox came next with his lecture, "Community Efficiency." He told how to build up a town and he also had a valuable lesson for the farming element. His address was well received, and our community would profit were it to adopt the maxims laid down.

On Sunday afternoon and evening Dr. George P. Bible told graphically of his travels in Europe, having just returned from the front. He told how well the government of the United States was caring for our boys in the trenches and how happy were they when they were engaged in battle, doing the Hun, as has been their fortune since ships carried them over. He also told of the many horrible atrocities that had been perpetrated upon women, girls, and children by the unspeakable Germans.

Hans Jubilee singers, all colored people, upon the platform Sunday afternoon and Sunday night. They rendered songs in keeping with the day, thrilling the audience throughout.

Our people were delighted with the entire program and will doubtless be glad to learn that the same Chautauqua Company will be with us next year, but in all probability a different set of entertainers, as they are changed annually.

It was financial success.

Fertilizer.

I have been selling Globe Fertilizers for six years. It is one of the best fertilizers on the market. I pick for the brands that I think will suit our soil. I buy it from the factory just as cheap as it can be bought by any union or any firm. I am willing to help you all I can to get your fertilizer as cheap as possible. I will sell to you for 5 per cent., on what it cost me.

Make a good seed bed and use plenty of fertilizer. You can get the goods at my farm or near the Stevenson's Garage in Columbia or on the road or at the car. All plant food without worthless filler or useless waste.

A. B. Corbin, Columbia, Ky., Phone 113 L.

Adair County in the War.

Up to last Tuesday morning the local Examining Board of this place had sent to the army three hundred and thirty-three men, classed as follows:

White men 290

Colored 43

Total 333

It is known that 58 have enlisted

58

Total 391

Adair County News

Will Furnish

You all kinds of Job Work on short notice. We use the best material and our work is clean and up-to-date in workmanship. Send us your order for Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements and Envelopes, in fact anything in the Printing Line. Get prices on Catalogue Work.

Adair County News
Columbia, Ky.

THE AMERICAN MARINE

Wherever they be, on land or sea, when the voice of duty calls,
They're alert and true to dare and do no peril our lads appeals.
With true Yankee grit they will do their "bit" through stormiest battle scenes.
And the Teuton shuns that was made in hell has no terror for our Marines.

Away in the front where the battle's brunt is winnowing men like chaff American lads, the sons of their dads, keep fighting right on and laugh! Oh, they've hearts of steel, no fear do they feel for the Teuton's fiery "screens" Or his poison guns, and they'll get the Huns, for they are our own Marines!

—John E. Barrett in New York Sun.

Then, here's to the boys, America's joys, to our gallant lads in France! To the Stars and Stripes, the immortal types of Democracy's advance!

To the men who know how to meet the foe and who show what courage means!

Uncle Sam is proud of that fearless crowd, the magnificent Marines!

—John E. Barrett in New York Sun.

Knowledge, Without Love of Nature Does Not Stick, Says an Authority on the Subject.

"Once started in pursuit of nature lore, we are pretty sure to keep on," says John Burroughs in the Century Magazine. "When people ask me, 'How shall we teach our children to love nature?' I reply: 'Do not try to teach them at all. Just turn them loose in the country and trust to luck.'

It is time enough to answer children's questions when they are interested enough to ask them. Knowledge without love does not stick; but if love comes first, knowledge is pretty sure to follow. I do not know how I first got my own love for nature, but I suppose it was because I was born and passed my youth on the farm, and reacted spontaneously to the natural objects about me. I felt a certain privacy and kinship with the woods and fields and streams long before the naturalist awoke to self-consciousness within me. A feeling of companionship with nature came long prior to any conscious desire for accurate and specific knowledge about her works. I loved the flowers and the wild creatures, as most healthy children do, long before I knew there was such a study as botany or natural history. And when I take a walk now, thoughts of natural history play only secondary part; I suspect it is more to bathe the spirit in natural influences than to store the mind with natural facts. I think I know what Emerson means when he says in his journal that a walk in the woods is one of the secrets for dodging old age."

Can Fruits From Summer's Plenty

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture



Team Work in Canning Justifies a Vision of Pantry Shelves Groaning Under Well-Filled Jars.

FOR SALE

By

The Jeffries Realty Company.

150 Acres, three miles from Columbia, on upper Greensburg road, 1/2 mile from school, good peach orchard, good soil and level land, well watered, 15 acres timber, good five-room house, barn 38x40 feet, good fencing, 15 acres in grass. Price \$2,750. Easy terms.

The best bargain yet offered in Adair county land. 75 acres 3 miles from Columbia, on new Stanford pike, 300 yards from school house, 1/2 mile from post office, store and blacksmith shop, finest water on earth, good orchard, limestone soil, 20 acres timber, good six room dwelling house, and two good barns. One-half cash, balance one and two years. This farm can be bought for \$3,500.

1/4 acre lot in town of Columbia, seven room, modern dwelling, good barn and other buildings, good water, house wired for electric lights, on best street in Columbia. \$1,000, cash.

155 Acres for \$3,500, one-half cash, the balance in one and two years. This farm is located in Russell county miles from Jamestown, the County seat. Good house and good fencing, 35 acres in timber, 55 acres in fine grass, balance in fine state of cultivation. Two miles from Russell Springs.

335 Acres for \$2,200.00. This is one of the best small farms in Adair county, 1/2 mile from two churches and school. 15 acres timber, good orchard, fertile soil, good water, level land, 8 room residence, barn 32x48, good fencing, 15 miles from Columbia, on James-
town Pike.

FOR SALE—160 acres, seven miles from Columbia, good roads, 1/2 mile from church and school, 120 acres cleared, 40 acres timber, 15 acres fine bottom. Good dwelling house, good tenant house, two good barns and excellent fencing. This farm can be bought for \$60 per acre, one third cash and balance in one and two years.

A splendid little farm of 79 acres two miles from Columbia for \$2,000. This farm has on it a good house and barn and 14 acres of timber, all well fenced. The place is 1/2 mile from post office, church and school.

A BARGAIN AT \$10,000.

150 Acres, two and one-half miles from Columbia, near Campbellsville pike, good orchard, 50 acres timber, good residence, excellent fencing, 65 acres good grass, 65 acres in clover, limestone soil. This land is uniformly level and tractor can be used on every foot of the farm. This is the best bargain at \$10,000 in Kentucky.

FOR SALE at BARGAINS—A man can buy these Farms and Pay for them in two years at the present price of tobacco.

250 Acres on new pike now under construction, one mile from church, and one-half miles from Columbia limestone soil, good water, 100 acres timber, 60 acres fine bottom land, good houses, two tenant houses, barns, good fencing, possession

Jan. 1st, 1919. The price of this farm is \$8,500.

190 Acres one mile from Columbia between Jamestown and Somerset roads, good orchard, limestone soil, soft water, one third in timber, fairly level, 30 acres bottom, brick residence, new barn, fairly good fencing. Price \$7,000.

A farm of 42 acres, three miles from Columbia, for \$900. This nice little farm is on the Greensburg pike, good limestone soil, close to school and church, nice residence and good barn. This is a bargain and can be paid for out of one crop of tobacco.

Four acres in town of Columbia, seven room, modern residence, good cellar, splendid fencing, two good barns. Price \$2,800.

We have listed many other good propositions in both farms and town property.

C. G. JEFFRIES REALTY CO.

Columbia, - - - Kentucky.

W. H. JONES

COBURG, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Ford Cars. Tubes, Tires, &c., kept on hand.

Vulcanizing a Specialty.

L. H. Jones

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Special attention given Diseases of all

Domestic Animals

Office at Residence, 1 mile of town, on Jamestown road.

Phone 114 G.

Columbia, Ky.

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Co., Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty

All Work Guaranteed

Office:—next door to post office.

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds.

Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

Residence Phone 13 B Business Phone 13

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg up Stairs.

COLUMBIA, - Kentucky

15 Years Practice Consultation Free

Dr. James Menzies

OSTEOPATH

Butler Bldg on Public Square.

COLUMBIA KY.

FOR SALE

Farm of 167 acres well

Located.

Apply at

TIMES OFFICE,

Glasgow, Ky.

Dr. Elam Harris

DENTIST

OFFICE 164 Residence 123-K

OFFICE: Second Floor

Cor. Main and Depot Sts.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY.

Local and General Anesthetics Administered

To Stone Cement Contractors.

We will, as soon as practicable, let a contract for the construction of a stone and concrete dam, 85 feet long by 12 feet high across Russell's creek, one mile below Columbia. Any contractor interested in bidding on this work call on Farmers Mill Co., 32-tf. Columbia, Ky.

For Sale.

One Fairbanks-Morse, 6 H. P. Gasoline Engine, Horizontal. In first class condition. A bargain.

Also one four horse power, upright Engine.

Apply at News Office.

I keep on hands a full stock of coffins, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 168.

45-lyr J. F. Triplett,

Columbia, Ky.

Peanut Butter Cookies.

Mix the following ingredients in the order given: Six tablespoonsfuls of fat, one-fourth of a cupful of peanut butter, one cupful of molasses, one-fourth cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and three and one-fourth cupfuls of buckwheat flour, or sufficient to make a mixture stiff enough to roll. Roll, cut and bake in a moderate oven.

Maple syrup cooked with a cupful of sour cream until waxy, and added to half cupful of broken nut meats, hickory, walnut, butternut or pecans, is a delicious filling for cake. If frosting is desired boil the maple syrup and pour over the beaten white of the egg, beating until thick before placing on the cake.

Nellie Maxwell

Florida contains about 4,000,000 acres of land waiting to be reclaimed by drainage.

Can Fruits From Summer's Plenty

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

without sugar or with the addition of a very small amount of sugar may be used for pie fillings, desserts and in other ways.

Fruits for home use can be canned with corn syrup or refiners' syrup in place of part of the sugar ordinarily used. Sirups with a distinctive flavor add sweetness, but also, of course, change the flavor of the canned fruit. A little experimenting in handling fruits should enable a housewife to develop various combinations of fruits and sirups which are pleasing to her own family.

Caution: Fruits canned with plain water or with other than sugar syrup should not be sold until the jars have been labeled to comply with local and federal requirements as to description of contents.

How to Can Fruit.

Boil empty jars and lids for at least fifteen minutes before you fill them with the fruit. Rubber rings just before being put on the jars should be cleansed by dipping for minute into a quart of boiling water in which a teaspoonful of cooking soda has been dissolved. Take the jars out of the water bath, drain quickly and fill, while still hot, with the fruit prepared as described below. Fill the jar with hot sirup or hot water. Put on the lid but do not seal absolutely tight, so as to allow for expansion inside the jar.

Put the partially sealed jars, while still hot, into a hot water canner provided with a false bottom of slats or wire mesh. Do not put cold jars into hot water—or boiling water into cold jars—they'll crack. Boil (process) the filled jars for the time specified in the recipes, counting from when the water in the canner begins to boil again. Remove jars; seal airtight; when cold test for leaks and store in a dark, cool, dry place.

General Foch's Great Army
Numbers Seven Million Men.

General Foch commands the largest single army under one man in all history, observes a writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The French have under arms nearly 4,000,000 men. The English army in France is at least half of that. America, 1,000,000 men on the battle front.

There will be 7,000,000 men under General Foch on one front and moving in the same direction.

Hindenburg does not have that many on any one line or in any one army.

Napoleon's largest army was 600,000, and he never had over 1,000,000 soldiers in uniform in his empire.

Grant had 1,000,000 under his command during the last year of the Civil war.

Wellington's largest army was under 100,000.

Von Moltke did not have in any one army in the Franco-Prussian war a quarter of the troops now obeying the commands of Hindenburg.

Shoes to Support Arches.

Two shoes have been patented to support the arches of their wearers' feet, one with a bracket extending forward from the heel and the other having a projection from the shanks to the ground.

Statistical Notes.

New York state in May had 80 fatalities in auto accidents. Camp Funston, Kan., is garrisoning 20,000 acres this year, employing interned kaisers.

Germany has limited the amount that prisoners may spend to \$15 a week for officers and \$12.50 for privates.

Mary Callahan is dead in Lock Haven, Pa., madhouse after 50 years' confinement there, costing the state \$6,022 for her maintenance in that period.

Traumatic Shock, Harvard Medical Expert Finds Far Most Deadly in Trenches

Men rarely die of shell shock but they have been dying at the rate of 20,000 a year in the English and French armies alone as a result of a far more deadly form of shock—traumatic shock, says the Atlantic Monthly. In fact, the latter is usually fatal when skilled assistance is not at hand. Dr. William T. Porter of the Harvard medical school has been sent into the front line trenches in France to study this strange enemy in action. Traumatic shock, he found, usually follows a serious fracture of a major bone like the hip bone or multiple wounds through the sub-cutaneous fat layer.

By experimenting with injecting olive oil into the veins of a cat Dr. Porter developed symptoms identical with those appearing in cases of traumatic shock, confirming his belief that fatty globules are released into the veins by certain wounds and these gradually clog up the hairlike capillaries of the brain until circulation ceases. Then began an interesting series of experiments in the front line trenches in which Dr. Porter tried the experiment of giving carbon dioxide to freshly wounded men to prevent shock. The poilus were delighted with his tests and crowded around eagerly to watch the operation.

All of these details, together with many keen and humorous reactions of a trained observer in the war zone, are set down in Dr. Porter's recently published little book, "Shock at the Front." In fact, one well known critic insists that the book, far from being a mere medical treatise, is rather a glimpse of the war done in sharp stroke by a physician who has as pretty a technician with the pen as with the scalpel."

Keeping Books Aids Farmer in Ascertaining What Part of Living Comes From Farm

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How many people know just what it costs them to live? Such information is extremely valuable, especially if the makeup of the cost is known, both as to money cost and the other factors. To the farmer such data should prove valuable, indeed, especially in determining what part of his living comes from the farm.

If the accounts have been completely kept, the household expenses are easily assembled from the cash record, inventory and record of supplies used. Nothing in the realm of figures is more likely to astonish the average farm family than a summary of the household costs. The farm furnishes the family a house to live in, milk, butter, cream, eggs, pork, fowls, fuel, vegetables and fruit, and often a great many other things. Yet the farmer often does not think of all these unless they are set before him. If he breaks even on the year he is likely to think there is no profit in the business when, in fact, he may have been living much better than the average city business man of like education, attainments and capital.

All these things may have to be seen to be believed, but a well-kept set of records, by adequate handling can be made to show them.

SMILES FOR ALL

Not a Thing.
"The youngsters think they're smart with their new dances."

"Well, Uncle Josh?"

"I'll admit they do give you a good excuse for hugging a girl, but at that they ain't got nothing on the old-fashioned kissing games."

The Jury Understood.

"I fear I went too strong on that talk about it wasn't money we were suing for, but the principle of the thing."

"Why so?"

"The jury saw it in that light, evidently. Gave us eight cents damages."

Heels Vs. Heads.

"I suppose she's head over heels in love?"

"I think it is a case of heels over head this time. She is engaged to a tango fiend."

Not Hindering It.

"Cholly, why don't you let your mustache grow?"

"Why don't I let it? Good heavens, dear boy, I do; but it won't."

Too Considerate.

"That's a fine stenographer you have."

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But she's too deferential. I never pretended to be any great scholar, and sometimes she flatters me to the extent of trying to imitate my style of spelling."

Of Course!

Kidd—What caused Gaybird to fly the coop?

Kidder—Chickens.

War Expenses Taking \$50,000,000 Each Day

Report for the Fiscal Year Shows Cost Near Fourteen Billion Mark

The government recently closed its books for the fiscal year—the first fiscal year in the war—and has opened new annual records. Cabinet members and other heads of departments will make reports to President Wilson covering their stewardship of funds and responsibilities for the year just closed.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, the shipbuilding program, airplane construction, coast defense requirements, other government activities, and the needs of the allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,800,000,000.

War activities are now draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury, and in June the running expenses were greater than ever before, though loans to allies dropped to less than in any month since April, 1917, when the United States became a belligerent.

Eat More Chicken

Utilize Part of the Poultry Increase to Supply Meat for the Home Table

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a matter of business foresight and economy, as well as of patriotism, farmers who increase their production of poultry and eggs this year should plan to use a considerable part of the increase on their own tables. Much of the benefit of increasing the supply of products capable of very rapid increase, but perishable and bulky, will be lost if producers adopt the policy of marketing all the increase. In that case there would be no substitution on the farm of poultry products for the cured and compact meats which it is desired to reserve as far as possible for military use and shipment to the allies.

Many farm families could easily use several times as much poultry as is now consumed on the average farm. Analysis of the figures of the last census shows a very light consumption of poultry and eggs on the average farm. For the whole country the average yearly consumption of eggs per farm is only 137.5 dozen—2.6 dozen per week; of poultry, 60 head—or one bird every six days. The highest average consumption of eggs in any state is 211.2 dozen—four dozen a week. The highest average consumption of poultry in a state is 124.6 head—one bird in 2.9 days. Such averages indicate that farmers who use poultry and eggs freely on their own tables use from six to ten dozen eggs and four to six head of poultry weekly. In view of the extent to which large flocks can be made self-sustaining during the greater part of the year on most farms, this liberal scale of consumption of poultry products would seem practical generally.

The consumption of eggs on farms may be greatly increased and farmers still receive the benefit of good prices for fresh eggs in the season of scant production and give consumers the benefit of a larger supply and more moderate prices, if all farmers who can do so will preserve as many eggs when eggs are cheap as they can use at home when eggs are dear. The average farm price of eggs in the United States in April, May and June, 1917, was 29 cents a dozen; in October, November and December, 38.7 cents. In 1916 the average difference in farm prices in the periods compared was 12.3 cents a dozen. There is a period of from five to six months in every year when the average price of fresh eggs on the farm is about ten cents a dozen more than the average price during the season of heavy production. Inasmuch as eggs can be preserved in water glass, or in lime water, and kept in perfect condition for from six to nine months, and usable for a year or more, a farmer who preserves eggs when they are cheap for his own use can use eggs freely the year round and still have eggs to sell all through the season of high prices.

"Steamer" Demaree's Return To Form Has Proved a Life-Saver for New York Giants

The sudden return to form of Al "Steamer" Demaree has been a life saver for the New York Giants. When John McGraw's pitching staff was on the verge of collapse Demaree came to life and with his effective twirling averted a rout by the opposing clubs. One of his best exhibitions, a surpris-



Al Demaree.

ing one, was given against the Cubs in New York. In that game he blanked the league leaders with four hits. He was unusually fast in that game and won it easily. He recently defeated the Boston Braves with four hits and caused Dick Rudolph to lose his initial battle of the year. Demaree has made it possible for the Giants to keep up their confidence and also to stay within reaching distance of first place.

Hawaiian Island Has More Than 43 Feet of Rainfall

The reputation of being the rainiest place in the world has long been enjoyed by the hill station Cherrapunji, on the slope of the Himalaya, in Assam. The latest official value, based on a 40-year record at the Cherrapunji station, is 426 inches per annum. Blanford, the well-known authority on Indian meteorology, thought that the mean in some places at Cherrapunji exceeded 500 inches, but nowhere amounted to 600 inches. So far as actual records go the rainfall on the Indian station is surpassed by that recently reported by D. H. Campbell of Stanford university, at Waialeale, in the island of Kauai, Hawaii. During the years 1912-16, inclusive, the Hawaiian station, which is 5,075 feet above sea level, recorded the astonishing mean annual rainfall of 518 inches, or more than 43 feet.

French Inventor Provides Way to Get Coffee Extract

Under a recent French patent an integral coffee extract is obtained in the following manner: Powdered coffee is heated in a series of closed vessels to a heat lying near the roasting point, and it is traversed by a current of cold air or inert gas. Such air charged with aromatic particles is sent direct into another set of chambers holding a dry powder or extract of coffee, this latter having been prepared from previously treated coffee, which has been deprived of aromatic substances. Such dry extract is obtained by infusion, concentration, then evaporation and transforming to a dry powder. In this extract the aromatic substances are added.

How Whittling Saved Food.

Demonstrations of food drying spread last year over Kentucky as a part of the national food saving work, according to the U. S. department of agriculture, and in that state 1,800 homemade driers were constructed. Here is one reason: The home demonstration agents preached the need for drying so earnestly that many men who had been whittling on street corners to while away the time became interested. They whittled for a purpose and made homemade driers. In Kentucky alone 306,000 pounds of dried products were saved last year.

Camp Meade Md.

July 20, 1918.

Editor News:

Now that we are located, will try to give a few lines to the Adair county people. First, we are proud to think that the world conflict is still progressing and from overseas' reports learn that past and present results are pleasing to the Allies.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, the shipbuilding program, airplane construction, coast defense requirements, other government activities, and the needs of the allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

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War activities are now draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury, and in June the running expenses were greater than ever before, though loans to allies dropped to less than in any month since April, 1917, when the United States became a belligerent.

The socalled bunch of "Adair county culls" who left Columbia early on the morning of July 15th, have passed rigid examinations and classed with the fighting force. So you will please take off that title (culls).

The local board of Adair county will do well to get out immediately and find out why some of those "Class 1" men of Adair who claim they registered somewhere else, have not been allowed to enter this great service for their uncle. We who have been so fortunate as to get to go the second time are glad of the second chance, but think we are treating those single fellows in class one a little wrong.

I could name some of them, but if the board should want them very badly they could find them.

Guess this will be all for the present.

Some of the boys will try to give you a few lines each week after.

Member of Co. 2. Recruit Detachment 17th Infy.

Camp Meade Md.

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all. Presbyterian church, Rev. B. T. Watson Pastor.

Sunday-School 9:45 a. m. Congregational Worship 11 a. m. Evening Service at 7 p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.

Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topic discussed.

Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths.

METHODIST CHURCH.

L. F. Piercy, Pastor.

Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Epworth League 6:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.

Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each 1st and 3rd Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.

Evening service 7 o'clock.

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Judge Hancock, Superintendent.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sunday.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00.

Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month.

Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday each month at 2 p. m.

LIVER DIDN'T ACT

DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Rescued After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higgins, of this town, says: "At

my age, which is 65, the liver does

not act so well as when young. A few

years ago, my stomach was all out of

fix. I was constipated, my liver

didn't act. My digestion was bad, and

it took so little to upset me. My ap-

petite was gone. I was very weak...

I decided I would give Black-

Draught a thorough trial as I knew it

was highly recommended for this

trouble. I began taking it. I felt

better after a few doses. My appetite

improved and I became stronger. My

bowels acted naturally and the least

trouble was soon righted with a few

doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use have

made Thedford's Black-Draught a

standard, household remedy. Every

member, of every family, at times

need the help that Black-Draught gives

in cleansing the system and rele-

ving the troubles that come from

constipation, indigestion, lazy liver,

etc. You cannot keep well unless your

stomach, liver and bowels are in good

working order.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, EDITOR.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interests
the City of Columbia and the people of the Adair
adjoining counties.Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second
mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. AUG. 7, 1918.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

There was less interest manifested in the primary throughout the State last Saturday than any that has been held in Kentucky for years. Not that the Democrats were not heartily in favor of Senator James, but the country people did not consider that he had any opposition and they were busy with their crops.

There were something like two hundred Democratic votes cast in the county, Mr. James receiving all but seven.

Judge Bethurum carried Adair over Dr. Bruner by 3 votes, and the former was nominated by the Republicans in the State for U. S. Senator.

In the Eleventh district Judge Robson defeated D. C. Edwards for the Republican nomination for Congress by about 5,000 votes.

The following is the vote of Adair county, all precincts reporting:

James	189
Kimball	7
Bethurum	189
Bruner	186

WAR NEWS.

Outflanking move started by Allies. Success means hard blow for German Army. Americans and French push on in effort to force Foe's retirement over wide sector.

(By the Associated Press War Editor):

American and French troops have begun a turning movement that, if successful, will compel a German retirement over a wide sector east of Fere-en-Tardenois at the center of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

They have attacked over a front of over three miles on each side of the village of Nesles, the apex of the allied wedge north of the Ourcq. Their greatest advance was toward the town of Sergy and approached Chamery. Although the announced purpose of the attack was the straightening out of the line between Seringes and Cierges, this is really secondary to the out-flanking of the Germans to the southward. The enemy is holding very strong positions at Ronchères and St. Gemme, where his line is still less than five miles from the Marne, and a continued advance between Nesles and Cierges would force him to fall back to escape being cut off from the rear.

This seems to be the only sector where the allies are attacking with their infantry. Reports from the front tell of heavy artillery fire along the most of the line between Soissons and Rheims.

The Germans attacked the allied lines on the heights of Bligny, southwest of Rheims, Tuesday night, but were repulsed.

The methods adopted by the Germans since their retirement from the Marnes began are being followed by the enemy along the line of the hardest fighting. Machine gunners, for the most part, man the lines. This may indicate a further retirement of the Germans, for machine gunners have borne the brunt of the rearguard fighting the last two weeks.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Aug. 1. (8 a. m.) (By the Associated Press.)—The Franco-American forces on the main battle front continued yesterday the process of straightening out the line and demolishing barbed wire entanglements which the Germans have placed through the hills, forests and open places. They scored advances in this effort, the Americans pushing beyond Sergy to within two kilometres of Chamery, on the center of the Marne front.

The allied forces effected their progress against stubborn German resistance.

Chamery marks the spot where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death recently with his airplane.

The Germans Wednesday used a new gas, having a white flame and smoke.

The allies brought into action their heavy artillery, their aviators and patrols having reported mile after mile of barbed wire standing along the German lines. The heavy guns soon found the range of the entanglements.

Some enemy infantry had dug in behind the wires, but the lines were for the most part manned by machine gunners. The German artillery reply consisted chiefly of shells from the 77's and 105's. The machine guns, with the heavier pieces indicated were active in an effort to prevent an allied advance.

The purpose of the American and French attack which is in a northeasterly direction, probably is for the purpose of outflanking the Meunière wood and in cutting off the blunt edged salient in the line between Romingny and Cierges. The salient was made more acute by the American advance north from Cierges to Seringes.

GERMAN'S ROUTED.

Entire German line now reported in Wild Fight. Americans rapidly are pursuing Huns. Whole forces move forward almost without resistance, while Allied Forces press hard against both flanks—Foe may not attempt stand until reaching Nesles in front. Enemy burning all towns in path of retreat.

With the American army on the Aisne-Marne Front, noon, Aug. 2 by A. M.—The whole American line moved forward to-day while the armies along the flank from Soissons to Rheims pressed hard against the sides of the German salient. Their gains were made almost without resistance.

Hammered as they have been for days the Germans withdrew during the night so that when the Americans, who were supported on their right and left by the French, started early this morning they did not encounter the usual machine gun fire.

In open order the men plowed their way through the heavy rain-soaked fields for almost a mile. The indications are that the Germans will not make a stand until they reach the watershed north of Nesles forest.

Long Island, N. Y.

The Adair County News, Columbia, Ky.

As I have changed camps, I will try and write again. We have been here since the 16th of July, and we are living fine, for we have a fine camp. Our division of the service have the same kinds of quarters that officers occupy and we will also have the same on the other side.

We were delighted to get here for we are not doing very much at present, except a little work on some scout and battle planes.

We have the best of officers to be under. They seem just like old friends and some of them brothers, but no favorites are played in this man's army. I have had the opportunity to make a few flights, since I came here. It is real, real excitement, yet not so dangerous as one might think, as you have

the whole Heavens above to fly around in and plenty of room to turn around, and no cops or other obstacles to interfere with your trip. When going up you do not notice your flight like you do when coming down on a spiral dive, or a nose dive or just plain old gliding down, as your legs feel very much as if they were cork or you had none. A peculiar feeling I have to say, yet it is great and I like it better every trip.

Herschel Taylor and I are still together and having some good times when we care to. He is driving a truck part of the time and he likes his job well. No hard work to it but we get squadron and platoon drill which certainly makes you real tired as it is hot here and continues to stay that way.

I guess that there is not many boys now in old Columbia, is there?

We have 60 Kentucky boys in our squadron of 154 men, and you can guess we rule the proceedings. We are figuring on going over in a short while to London, England, to the largest aviation field in the world and there we will get training in French, British and Italian flying tactics. I know it will be a great trip over to England and then to think we can learn all the languages of the different nationalities and enjoy listening to their war stories as they will interest us so very much.

Newspaper reports are looking good on our war reports just now and we hope and pray for them to still gain until the last German is slain and the name erased from the memory of all nations. Think of the sorrow that Prussianism has caused, of the many young lives that have been taken, of the once happy homes, now a place of sorrow, but we aim to reverse this sad feeling in a short while.

Sincerely Yours,

Pvt. W. V. Helm,
306 Aero Service Squadron,
Field No. 2, Barracks No. 11,
Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.

July 21, 1918.

Dear Editor:

If you will find me space I will write a few lines to the old Adair County News. I was born and reared in Adair county, and my thoughts often drift back to my old friends there. I have been in the service of the U. S. army since June and I like soldier life fine so far, of course I am not much of a soldier yet but I am giving them the best I've got and I think that is all that is required of me. I think every one should do his best to win this world's great war, which I think will be ended when a few more Yanks arrive across the pond.

I am in camp with the Illinois boys, which are mostly strangers to me except one Taylor county boy, Everett Willis of Irene, Ky. Some times I have the blues a little. When I do I just look back at the world and smile and the world will smile with you, so that is the best remedy for the blues. Well I will ring off. If this escapes the waste basket, I will write again.

Put Charlie McDermott,
Co. E. 46. N. S. Inf!

Additional Locals.

Killed in Action.

A message reached here Monday afternoon from the Adjutant General, and directed to James McQuerry, stated that his son, John F. McQuerry, had been killed in action. This evidently occurred in the last week.

Yarn for sweaters has arrived.
Mrs. Hines.

A very light vote polled in Saturday's primary.

Read the advertisement of the Lindsey-Wilson in to-day's paper.

Food Administration office is over the post office. Prof. Ballard the officer in charge has a phone.

Bennett & Gresham, of this place, delivered, in Columbia, last Thursday, to McBeath & Murphy, of Danville, 380 sheep at \$17 per head.

Markets.

Louisville, Aug. 5—Cattle—Prime export steers \$16@17.25; heavy shipping 15@16.25; light \$12@15; heifers \$8.00@11.50; fat cows \$9@11.50; medium \$7.25 9.00; cutters \$6@7; cannery \$6@6.50; bulls \$7@9.50; feeders \$7@11.25; stockers \$7 to \$10.25; choice milch cows \$90@110; medium \$70@90; common \$40@70.

Calves—Receipts 300 head. The market ruled steady. Best veals \$12.50@13 medium 9@12.50c; common 6@9c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,691 head. Prices ruled steady. The best hogs 300 lbs up \$19.25; 120 to 300 \$19.50; 120 to 165 lbs. \$16.70; pigs \$18.50; roughs \$17.80; down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,347 head no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$11@11.50; bucks \$8@8 down; best lambs \$16@16.50; seconds \$12@13.60.

Butter—Country 28@30c lb.

Eggs—Fresh, case count not sold candled 34c to 36c

Used 40 Years

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic
Sold Everywhere

Russell Creek Academy

Announcement

The Fourteenth Annual Session of Russell Creek Academy begins

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1918.

EXPENSES

Tuition, first, second and third grades.....	\$1.50
" fourth, fifth and sixth grades.....	2.00
" seventh and eighth grades.....	2.50
" first and second year high school.....	3.50
" third and fourth year high school.....	4.00
Normal Department.....	3.50
Expression and Voice Departments, each.....	3.00
Piano and Violin, each.....	3.00
Use of piano for practice, per month.....	.75
Room rent, per term.....	1.00
Contingent fee, per term.....	.50

Board at the homes this year will be furnished at actual cost of food and service. The item of service should be small, as each boarder will be expected to share in the doing of the light work about the house. We estimate the board for the entire year will cost about \$9.00 per month, straight time, and charge will be made only for time present. Each boarder in the homes will furnish his own bed-clothes and toilet articles. Provision will be made to enable the girls to do their own laundering at the home if they so desire. For information write,

Romulus Skaggs, Pres.
Campbellsville, Ky.

HENRY HANCOCK

PRESSING AND CLEANING SHOP

your Work Solicited. Special attention Given Country Trade.

COLUMBIA, KY.

Spokes Wanted

Until further notice, we will pay the following prices for SPLIT HICKORY and OAK SPOKES, delivered on our yard at Columbia and Clementsville, Ky.:

Split Hickory 30 in. Wanted

Price per M. pieces				
On Heart	Depth	Length	A. & B	C
2 ¹ / ₂	x	2 ¹ / ₂	30	\$50.00
4	x	4 ¹ / ₂	30	175.00

These Spokes may be white or red timber or part white and part red, but must be good heavy timber clear of defects.

White Oak Spokes, Second Growth Strictly

Price per M. pieces				
On Heart	Depth	Length	A & B	C
2 ¹ / ₂	x	2 ¹ / ₂	30	\$50.00
3 ¹ / ₂	x	3 ¹ / ₂	30	100.00
4	x	4 ¹ / ₂	30	175.00

The White Oak Spokes must be second growth timber clear of defects of all kinds. They must be A & B quality only.

ADAIR SPOKE CO.

E. G. WEATHINGTON, Mgr.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

RENTED by Week or Month at Very Moderate Rates.

SOLD on the most liberal monthly payments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

SINGER

DEBTS COLLECTED
Accounts. Notes. Claims of all kinds collected anywhere in the world. No charges unless we collect. Reference, Farmers National Bank.
May's Collection Agency;
Room 7 Masonic Bldg. Somerset, Ky.

Local News

Joseph M. Pierre, who is a soldier at West Point, Ky., writes that he can no longer wait to hear from the people of Adair county, and he encloses his subscription of one dollar and fifty cents for the News. He wants his friends to know that he is getting along all right, and that he has not forgotten them.

Smith's Chapel.

A ten days revival meeting closed at this place last week. There were many conversions, and eight united with the church of which Rev. Granvil Jagers is pastor. The meetings were attended with great interest, and the good folks of this community are making plans for the erection at an early date a handsome new church house. Rev. John Wilson of Munfordville assisted Pastor Jagers in the meetings, and his splendid sermons will long be remembered in this God fearing community.

Green County Killing.

Rollin Anderson and Guy White, two colored boys who were employed by Mr. J. A. Dulwerth as farm hands, got into trouble over their work on Friday, July 26th. Hot words soon came to blows and the Anderson negro struck White over the head with a club. The blow broke the skull and it was developed at once that he was badly hurt. He was removed to his home, on the farm of Lee Farris, lingering until Friday night August 2nd when he died. Up to last Saturday Anderson had not been arrested, and it was reported that he would surrender.

The dead negro is a son of Pete White, and he was 16 years old. The slayer is nineteen.

PORTLAND, TENN., MAN IS LOUD IN PRAISE OF INDU.

CATARRH GAVE WAY QUICKLY TO HEALING INGREDIENTS OF WHICE INDU IS MADE; ADVISES ITS USE.

J. M. Megular, farmer of Portland, Tenn., is one of the latest Indu converts. Working in his fields for many years, Mr. Megular contracted an obstinate case of catarrh. It effected his nasal passages, and the mucus dropping into his throat at night, caused him no little inconvenience. Catarrh of the stomach followed.

Other Remedies Failed.

Not a remedy that was suggested was left untried by Mr. Megular, but none seemed to offer relief. Now and then his head would feel lighter and the stomach easier, but it was not permanent.

Neighbors of Mr. Megular, who had taken Indu for the same trouble, were so well satisfied that they brought it to the attention of their fellow farmer.

"I can heartily recommend Indu for catarrh of the stomach," Mr. Megular said. "It has given me relief that I have not experienced with other medicines."

"Indu" said W. P. Schaap, "is a reconstructive tonic. It commences its work in the alimentary canal, clearing every passage, so rich, pure blood will overcome stomach trouble, indigestion, catarrh, etc."

"Most all diseases have their origin somewhere in the alimentary canal, and it is on this theory that the chemists of the Indu laboratory work. And Indu is knocking the spots out of most ills the human family is heir to. Sleeplessness, restlessness, nervousness, sick and nervous headaches, backache, liver complaint and kidney trouble seem to give way quickly to this now justly famous medicine. It seems to strike at the very root of the disease. Since it is made of roots and barks, herbs and flowers it is absolutely harmless."

For sale by Dr. J. N. Page.

Adv.

Camp Meade, Md.

The European war as I see it, compared to the Civil war.

On Thursday, July 25th, 1918, the present war had lasted exactly as long as the entire length of our civil war—the period from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. The forces in the field of the Union army in June, 1861,

had grown, according to historian, to "gigantic proportions." The number given is 250,000 men. On the Confederate side were 210,000 men. The Union fleet consisted of 69 vessels.

Compare these figures with to-day's war statistics. In 1918 our forces have grown to "gigantic proportions," but these would have new meaning. We now deal with millions instead of hundreds of thousands. The casualties alone at the close of the war in Europe were more than 2,000,000 men. Just as the question of ships was a big problem with us at the outset of our part in this war of 1917, even so was the question of ships the great problem in the Civil war. At the beginning the Union forces could boast of having 69 vessels, additions came slowly. There was great joy above the Mason & Dixon line when the news came that one ironclad vessel had been completed and was ready to take an active part in the war. But proportionately the need, the anxiety and fear of not meeting it and the straining of every effort to bring the army and navy up to full strength were the same. The Civil war started with an eastern and western front, just as this war started in Europe. In the east the objectives of the two armies were the two capitols. The army of the south wanted to invade Washington; the army of the north sought the capture of Richmond. Both were confident that in a year they would dinner in the cities toward which they were fighting. On the west the battles were for control of the Mississippi. Intensive warfare in the enemy's country was the purpose behind both armies. Just as the end of the first year of the war in Europe saw despair and dejection in the heart of the defensive combatants, so did the first year of the civil war, being little but gloom into the camps of the Union forces.

The allies of 1915 had, however, much more to brighten their hopes than did the Union forces of '62. The former had the glory of having beaten the enemy in the battle of the Marne; the latter little or no success during the first half of the struggle. They had made some valuable gains in territory, it is true, but then they were offset by disheartening failure at Bull Run. Before the European war was a year old, Lord Kitchener said it would take at least three years to end it. Most people were inclined to deride him. At the close of the first year of the civil war Gen. Sherman made public a statement to the effect that it would take years to win the war and that the need was for men, men and still more men. He asked for 250,000 soldiers to start intensive operations on the western front. In speaking of this demand the people of the North topped their foreheads and suggested that Sherman be removed from a position of responsibility. Shortly afterward it was discovered he was right in that saying, as he has since been declared right in a more popular one. And to-day the world is again coming to the point where it appreciates that men, men and more men are needed to win a war, after having entertained for a long time delusions that the end of fighting was in sight.

A nice fried chicken, new potatoes, tomatoes, right out of the garden, green beans and peas, lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, corn bread and biscuit, butter, milk, tea and coffee, with real cream, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and cake, also pies, in varieties, apples, watermelons and canteloupes. A menu like that would just fill my capacity some Sunday, for dinner, but guess my conscious would hurt, if one farmer had to furnish it all. Don't think we are not substantially fed. We have excellent food of every variety.

Respt.,
Sgt. E. E. Moore.

The movement of Germany in

the second year of the war gave the Allies as much cause for worry as the events of 1862 disheartened the Union soldiers. Germany launched her full strength against Russia. Hindenburg and Mackensen swept Slavs before them. Before the movement was brought to a standstill Germany had covered and taken possession of about 100,000 square miles of territory with prisoners, food and ammunition, and on the west front their success continued. It was during the third year of the civil war that the Union forces began to see light on the horizon. It was in the third year of the present war that the allies began to gain in strength. The fourth year of each war brought about centralized leadership—the vital factor in the culmination of the civil war and probably destined to be the leading factor in our war of today. Grant was made Lieutenant General, the highest rank in the United States army. His plan was to have all the Union forces "pull together." He assigned to each general one special objective with the end in view of surrounding and closing in upon the enemy. And in 1918 Foch is working out the strategy that he expects to end the greater war. So we must await with patience the results of his efforts.

Arthur C. Wolford,
Co. M., 17th Inf't.,
Camp Meade, Md.

To the News.

A few words if I may be granted the space in your paper.

Camp Sherman is working now with thousands of new men, mostly Ohioans and they are equally as good as the Kentuckians, though we are proud that the foundation of the 336th Infantry is Kentuckians. We hope to stamp Kentucky's name in the history, which is to be read with great interest, in the future, with the names of the others in the struggle over there. No company, infantry or division has a more capable corps of officers to lead them to victory, than does my company, the 336th Infantry and the 84th division.

I read the News every week with pleasure, by having friends in the company who are subscribers to same. When, if it happens, that I shall become a subscriber. What's the use now when I can sponge off my friends as is the game in the army. The letters I most enjoy are from soldiers of other camps, as it not only gives me a message from them, but gives me an idea what other camps are doing in comparison with camp Sherman.

One thing I especially like to see in the papers is the report of excellent crops. But when they write of the nice things they had for Sunday dinner, then I hang my head and wish I had the following for dinner and lunch between meals:

A nice fried chicken, new potatoes, tomatoes, right out of the garden, green beans and peas, lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, corn bread and biscuit, butter, milk, tea and coffee, with real cream, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and cake, also pies, in varieties, apples, watermelons and canteloupes. A menu like that would just fill my capacity some Sunday, for dinner, but guess my conscious would hurt, if one farmer had to furnish it all. Don't think we are not substantially fed. We have excellent food of every variety.

Respt.,
Sgt. E. E. Moore.

Historic Truths Are Shown In

"Draft 258"

Metro's Patriotic Picture Exposes "Soap-Box Orators" and "Profiteers"

"Soap Box Oratory" is brought prominently into the story of "DRAFT 258". Metro's great special PATRIOTIC production de luxe to be shown at the

PARAMOUNT THEATRE.

This seven-part feature starring Mabel Taliaferro in addition to being an intensely dramatic story is a truthful history of our times, taking place beside of its companion "The Slacker"

The activities of Soap-Box Orators in attempting to embarrass the Government in time of war is only one of the phases of America's great struggle shown in "DRAFT 258".

Matthew Alden the Soap box orator not realizing that he is merely a tool in the hands of the German agents, addresses crowds on the streets and corners until the meetings are broken up by the police. When he awakens to the fact, he hurries to put on a U. S. Uniform. But you must not know all of the story, you must come and see it.

Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m. or Thursday Night at 8:30 p.m.

Paramount Theatre.

News From Home.



C. D. Cheatham writes from Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, his Famous Stallion, Ball Chief, has had a most successful season, and that he is highly pleased with the patronage of this season which has been 50 per cent. increase over the last year's business.

The horse will continue at the same place next season at the price that will be very interesting to all stock men.

For further information, address,

G. B. CHEATHAM,
Milltown, Ky.

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We haul and deliver your Freight, Daily, between Columbia and Campbellsville, Equipped with large Motor Trucks and New Freight Depot, opposite Post Office. All Country Freight delivered from new depot. Prompt and Courteous Service rendered our Patrons. We solicit your business.

Columbia Motor Freight Co.,
Young & Hutchison,
COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

The Adair County News \$1.50

Money Orders Good in France

They Are Drawn on the "U. S. Army Postal Service" and Only Domestic Fees Are Charged

How to send money to a soldier in France in case of need, has puzzled many parents and relatives of members of the American expeditionary forces. There are several ways, but a certain and easy one is to use United States postal money orders. They can be cashed readily and easily by any payee. Here is the way to do it, according to an official statement by Postmaster W. B. Carlile of Chicago:

"Money orders issued in the United States payable to members of the American expeditionary forces are made out on domestic forms precisely the same as if they were drawn on offices in this country and domestic fees only are charged therefor. Such orders are all drawn on 'U. S. Army Postal Service' without indicating the name of any post office abroad."

"The orders are, of course, delivered to the remitters to be mailed by them to the payee precisely the same as any other mail would be addressed. It is necessary, however, in any such case that the remitter furnish the full military description of the payee, that is, the company, regiment and branch of the service to which he is attached.

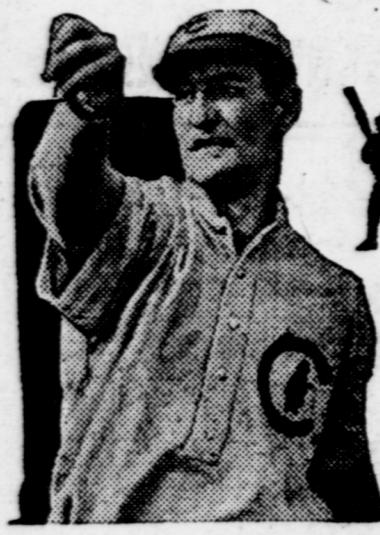
"There are many branches of the U. S. army postal service and a money order drawn thereon is payable at any of them. It should be explained, however, that the postal service in France has been militarized, which means that the distribution of the mail has been taken over by the military authorities. The post office department distributes and pouches the mail in the United States, but the war department carries it on its transports and distributes it to the soldiers abroad. The entire administration of the money order service still remains, however, under the post office department.

"The secretary of war has explained that owing to the fact that the military units were moving constantly from place to place, the changes being concealed from everybody except the particular commanding officer, it was necessary to let the mail follow the distribution of supplies. No doubt the soldiers at the front to whom a money order is delivered will turn the order over to the company mail orderly to have it collected and the amount thereof given to him. This office was informed some time ago that the payments were made in France in the money of that country."

Archer, National League's Star Catcher, Comes Back With His Old-Time Speed

Jimmy Archer, once the National league's star catcher when he played with the Chicago Cubs, is doing a remarkable comeback stunt in Pittsburgh.

Archer was released by the Cubs last year because a bunch of crippled fingers prevented him from throwing to bases with his former speed and



Jimmy Archer.

accuracy. The veteran was passed up by the other National league clubs and retired.

Manager Bezdek of the Pirates signed Archer to coach the pitchers this season. Archer soon proved that he could catch and throw as well as in former campaigns, with the result that Bezdek is playing him regularly, while the other Pirate catchers—Schmidt, Wagner and Fischer—are sitting on the bench. If Archer doesn't break down there isn't a doubt that he will help the Pittsburgh pitchers and also will steady the whole team.

Dental Truck Is Provided for the United States Army.

The government has recently been provided with a dental truck which is remarkable for its completeness and the ingenuity of its design. It is illustrated in an article in Popular Mechanics Magazine. Attached to either side of the body and mounted on frames that fold up, jackknife fashion, are tents that can be opened quickly when the car is at rest. These are used as living quarters for the men in charge and for professional work. One is equipped with a portable dental chair and an oil heater.

The body of the car is equipped with a regulation dental chair, a gas-administering outfit, spacious cabinets for instruments, a washbasin, thirty-gallon water tank, rotary pump, etc. Acetylene gas is supplied from compression tanks for lights, a heater and a brazing torch. Storage batteries supply current for auxiliary lights, a dental lathe and an electric engine.

Around the World.

Ohio farmers have been plowing by moonlight and tractors. Spain is discussing a project to tunnel under Gibraltar strait. New York, New Jersey and Minnesota ban German in public schools. New York magistrate the other day sentenced an auto speeder to spanking.

Army chaplains are being trained in a school in Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

Name in the News.

Liaison—pronounced "lee-ay-zon"—the name given to the corps of interpreters for the British, French and Belgian armies. The duty of the liaison officer is to assist in billeting, conducting negotiations, translating messages of every description and questioning persons suspected of espionage—Springfield Union.

Tornadoes and Cyclones

Storms as Defined by the U. S. Weather Bureau

Weather men define a tornado as a violent windstorm, with rain or hail, thunder and lightning, in which the air masses whirl with great velocity around a central core, while the whole storm travels across the country in a narrow path at high speed. The thunder and the whirling motion have given rise to two theories of the derivation of the word, as to whether it is derived from the Spanish "tornada," a thunderstorm, or from the Latin "tornare," to turn.

A cyclone, in the definition of the weather bureau, is not necessarily a windstorm of great velocity, but rather a widespread storm that moves with no great speed. Its width may cover several states. This cyclone, or area of low pressure—indicated as "low" on the weather map—gives conditions essential to tornadoes. Many cyclones never develop a tornado, but a tornado never develops without the cyclone, and almost invariably the tornadoes occur in the southeast quarter of the low area. About 120 cyclones pass across the United States each year, moving in a general way from west to east. They are of great benefit because they induce movement of surface air from the south and southeast, and the rainfall that makes the great interior valleys a rich agricultural region is dependent upon these southerly, moisture-bearing winds.

Practically all of the cyclones of the warm season give rise at some time or place to thunderstorms or hail or violent winds. These winds may be violent enough to cause destruction, but unless they have the whirling column of air they are not tornadoes. In the East it is not always easy to distinguish the funnel-shaped cloud, but the lay of the debris after a storm will tell whether there has been a twisting motion.

Tornadoes almost invariably move in an easterly direction and generally from southwest to northeast. The average length of the path of destruction is about 25 miles, and this path may not be continuous, if the funnel cloud is not in contact with the earth during its whole course. Sometimes it rises and goes for a considerable distance before descending again.

Living on Vegetables.

There is at least one family in England which can snap its fingers at Lord Rhonda and whose members are not to be found in food queues. The head of the family recently wrote to London newspaper that himself, wife and family of four have lived for 14 weeks wholly on raw vegetable salads made of grated turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbages, etc., together with fruit salads, toast and porridge and says that they are all much healthier as a result. They use neither tea nor coffee, and grow their own vegetables, and so may be regarded as the most independent family in England.—New York World.

New Asparagus Strain.

A new strain of asparagus that is larger, more uniform and more productive than the old varieties and in addition is highly disease-resistant, has been developed through ten years of work by a plant breeder in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Introduction of the new strain is expected eventually to stamp out the "rust," a destructive disease that swept over the country a few years ago.

Warm Bed Helps.

Sir William Gull, the distinguished English physician, announces that an electrically heated bed seems to diminish the number and percentage of fatal pneumonia victims.

Whales and Porpoises Are Often Taken for Submarine By the Watchful Gun Crews.

There is peril in being a whale or a porpoise in the north Atlantic these days, according to Nelson Collins in the Century. If you are a whale, particularly a spouting whale, you are apt to be mistaken for a submarine; and if you are a porpoise, you are apt to be taken for a torpedo. There is many a shattered carcass and abashed gun crew. In the phosphorescence of even winter nights a porpoise just under the surface can make an experienced lookout have a moment's suspense. The line of white is a little narrow and a little high for a torpedo, but in the first moment a lookout isn't given to exact measurements. The white at bow and stern on a phosphorescent night is conspicuous evidence of a ship, though it is a question how plain it would be through a periscope at about its own level. From the decks of the ship itself or from the deck of an emerged submarine it flashes plain. If it could only be camouflaged along with the smoke. And on such a night in the zone there is the eerie sense of more than one submarine that has worked her way along in the white wake of a slow ship, keeping tab so through the night and waiting for dawn to sheer off and strike. That is why, as dark comes on, a destroyer is apt to drop back from the side of the ship and lurk along the wake, seeking its prey also. I remember one velvety black night. Suddenly a great white trail shot across our bow from port to starboard and just a few yards ahead. If a porpoise is too narrow to make a torpedo trail, this seems too broad, but deep enough. It was the wake of a destroyer that had cut across in a hurry.

Well, the worker saw them coming—like the spawn spilled out of hell—and he cocked his Yankee eye at them and said: "Oh, very well, if my job is interrupted I'll find something else to do." And he showed his hairy Yankee fist at all the Teuton crew.

Then he hailed a wounded Tommy and he said: "See here, my son. I would thank you mighty kindly if you'd let me have your gun; For those chaps have stopped my working and I feel chock-full of spite. So I guess I'll dig a shelter hole and settle down to fight."

He hadn't soldier training and he didn't need command, But he knew the proper place was "front" and there he took his stand. Like a soldier of the soldiers, like a peer among his peers, For the credit and the honor of the Yankee Engineers.

And he may be dead or living, but wherever he is found He will sure be facing forward and holding hard his ground; And he holds his proper station in the hearts of those at home—That's everywhere that you can name from Galveston to Nome!

—C. C. A. Child, in "The Fighting Engineer."

A FEW SMILES

Wise Mabel.

Louise, nine years old, asked her mother: "Where is pap going?"

"To a stag party," she replied.

"What is a stag party, mamma?"

Sister Mabel, seven years old, who had been listening with dignified attitude of superior wisdom, answered instantly: "It's where they stagger. Didn't you know?"

Preferred Richard.

It was the first time that Richard's father had seen "her," and they were talking things over.

"So my son has proposed to you," he said, "and you have accepted him? I think you might have seen me first."

She blushed sweetly as she replied:

"I did, but I think I prefer Richard."

No Danger.

"I understand, Mrs. Grumpy, there was a great deal of vacillation in your family."

"Yes'm, but none of it ever took."

A Rational Conclusion.

"The Binks must buy everything on the installment plan."

"What makes you think so?"

"I heard Jimmy Binks ask his father whether the new baby would be taken away if they couldn't keep up the payments."

Easy.

Wife—Your Aunt Maria is coming to visit us, but, really, I don't see how I can find time to entertain her.

Hub—Invite your Aunt Eliza and they will entertain each other telling about their diseases.

Fine.

"Is this machine automatic?"

"Absolutely. Needs no attention whatever. The agent says it will even pay for itself."

War Develops There Are Many Illiterates in U. S.

The war has, as Secretary Lane puts it in his letter to President Wilson and the chairman of the congress committee on education, "brought facts to our attention that are almost unbelievable" with respect to the prevalence of illiteracy in this country, observes the New York World.

Nearly 700,000 men of draft age cannot read or write in any language. There are over 4,600,000 illiterates above twenty years old or more. Illiterates above ten years of age—the common basis of reckoning—number 5,516,163.

Of an army so vast that, marching in pairs 25 miles a day, it would be two months passing the White House, as Mr. Lane figures, over 68 per cent are white and 1,500,000 are native-born whites. Immigration is by no means the sole factor in a condition that saps the economic as well as the mental resources of the country.

"An uninformed democracy is not a democracy," Secretary Lane asks the attention of congress for a bill forming a bureau of education for the eradication of adult illiteracy.

AD AIR COUNTY NEWS

Automobile Line.

The Regular Line from Columbia to Campbellsville is owned and operated by W. E. Noe. He has in his employ safe and reliable drivers.

Transportation can be had at any hour at reasonable rates.

Address,

W. E. NOE, Columbia, Ky.

G. R. REED

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INSURANCE

"The Service Agency.

Columbia, Kentucky.

Real Estate Bought and Sold

FARMING LANDS

If you want to sell your farm to the best advantage, see our contract and list with us at once. If you want a farm or other real estate, let us figure with you and for you. Oil Land Leases bought and sold. Abstracts furnished.

C. G. Jeffries Realty Co., Columbia, Ky.

Louisville—Old Inn Hotel

Incorporated

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.00 and Up Rooms Without Bath.

\$1.50 and Up Rooms With

300 ROOMS

Equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinklers the best Fire Protection known to Insurance Engineers.

Louisville, Kentucky.

6th & Main Streets.

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ROOFING

Asphalt, Gravel, Rubber, Galvanized and Painted.

Also Ellwood and American Fence.

Steel Fence Posts

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Fred G. Jones & Co.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE

Doors

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General Building Material

Will Send Catalog on Request.

Columbia Barber Shop

LOY & LOWE

A Sanitary Shop, where both Satisfaction and

Gratification are Guaranteed.

Give us a Trial and be Convinced.

SKECHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that Will be of Interest to all Readers of the News.

BY JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 27.

The merchants of the early days of the county bought their goods in Philadelphia, and shipped them through the country on wagons.

They made annual trips to the city to make their purchases, traveling horseback. It can be imagined, that the arrival of a new stock of goods was quite an event to the community.

It is said that one of the first record books of the county, a large one, was brought by one of the merchants on his horse from Philadelphia. The book was very much needed, and the officials could not await the delay of the wagon train.

The older citizens can remember when at a later day the goods of this county, and of the counties back of us, were shipped by wagons from Louisville. The old wagoners prided themselves on their six horse teams, and the loads which they could haul over the roads, and their reputation extended through several counties.

The tobacco raised in the country was shipped down Green river to the New Orleans market. There were raftsmen who devoted their whole time to the business, and were experts in guiding the rafts down the stream. They would return home a foot through the country often walking fifty and sixty miles a day.

At this time Greensburg was a large shipping point, and one of the most prosperous towns in the State. It drew to it a large number of enterprising men who accumulated fortunes for that day.

For more than half a century after the county was formed, most of the clothing on the farms, was manufactured at home. The loom and spinning wheel, and flax wheel, had their place in every household, and were in constant use. The wool was picked and carded by hand; then followed the making into rolls, the spinning and weaving, and after that the cutting and making of garments.

The shoes of the family were home made. When a beef was killed, the hide went to the neighborhood tanner to be tanned, and returned in leather in the fall, and the tallow was saved to be moulded into candles to furnish light during the winter nights.

It was a time when the shoemaker was abroad in the land. He went from family to family making the shoes, remaining at one place until the work was done, and then moving on to another, until his circuit was completed. Sometimes when the family was large, as was frequently the case when there was a lot of negroes, he would be engaged in one family for several weeks. It was expected that a pair of shoes would suffice for one winter. No provisions were made for the summer, as it was not fashionable for boys, es-

specially small boys to wear shoes during the summer months. However, there was evolution in foot gear, as in other things. The time would come in the life of the boy, and did come, when he was taken to town, and was permitted to put his feet into a pair of red-top boots. Later on came the luxury of "store clothes," but, usually before this came, he was well up in his teens.

The duties of the mistress of the family, especially if it was a family in which were negroes, were more exacting than they are now. She had of necessity the oversight of all domestic affairs, and there was much to be done. The younger one had to be taught their several duties, and directed in their proper discharge; clothing for summer and winter had to be provided in due time; the sick had to be ministered to even if other hands were provided to do the work, she was the presiding genius of the establishment, and burdened with its management.

The cooking was done in the open fire place, and the chief cooking vessels were the oven and pot, skillet and frying pan. The introduction of the "reflector" marked an epoch in biscuit baking, but to use it a roaring fire was required. The fire was kept over from day to day in coals, or started from flint and steel.

On the farm, the little wheat that was raised, was cut with the reaping hook, later with the cradle, and threshed by hand, or by horse treading it out. When horses were used, it was sometimes done on barn floors, and often on the ground prepared for the purpose.

The bundles of wheat were arranged in a circle of sufficient size. The horses were put on it two abreast, usually a boy riding one horse and leading another, four to six horses being employed, and thus the wheat was knocked about until it was separated from the straw.

While the horses trotted, men would remove the straw, etc., and place fresh bundles in the circle, and thus the work would go on through the day. Afterwards the hand fan-mill separated the wheat and chaff. The grinding of corn and wheat was done on the water and horse-mills. We have in our mind now, the picture of an old horse mill which was very familiar to our childhood on which many hundreds of bushels of wheat and corn were ground.

In the dry season, when the water mills could not run, grain was frequently brought from adjoining counties, and the old mill would be kept busy day and night to accommodate its patrons. The horses worked below on the ground, and the grinding was done on the second floor. On this floor was the boltér which separated the flour into grades, and from the bran. This was run by hand power. It is a question whether this old process has been improved upon, especially as regards the grinding of corn into meal.

As Adair county abounds in running streams, the water mills were the main reliance for the grinding of grain, and they were erected upon the streams in various parts of the county.

Rudolph Neat, the ancestor of the Neat family in the county,

REASONABLE PRICES

We Now Have a Full Stock of Binders, Mowers, Rakes and and Repairs, at Reasonable Prices.

A Full Stock of Wagons, All Sizes, Prices Reasonable

We'll say in regard to above that Reasonable Prices in our Judgment can not be offered very long even by ourselves. Will be glad to quote to any of our friends at at time, and still gladder to sell you.

We have Wire and Wire Fence quite a full stock for these war times
Prices Reasonable.

And our Clothing and Shoe stock is a wonder for the times. We have "Old Fashion" Wool Clothes at Old Fashion Prices. Nifty Styles for Boys and Sensible Genteel Styles for Men Folks.

Gingham and Calicos in the Dry Goods Lines at prices that will please our Lady friends. Also a nice stock of Summer Goods: Voils, Lawns and the Whole Family.

WOODSON LEWIS, Greensburg, Ky.

built the first water mill on Green river in the county, constructing a dam across the stream at Neatsville, which was named in his honor. He was a man of considerable property, and influential in his day.

Neatsville was at one time a place of considerable business, having three stores, a carding machine, a cabinet shop, blacksmith shop, a hotel and saloon. At an early day it had a boat yard, where flat boats were made and launched, loaded with tobacco for the New Orleans market.

In this section of the county settled the Neats, Pelleys, Winfrees, Mills, Hardwicks, and other prominent families, whose descendants are still found there.

"Uncle John Damron" also lived at Neatsville. He was for a long time a magistrate from that district, and was ninety-two years old when he died.

Green river has cut away the site of his residence, and runs where he sat when dispensing justice.

When he discovered that the river was making inroads on him, he applied to Judge Durham, who was then in Congress, to secure an appropriation from the Government to arrest the depredations of the streams. The Judge promised to do all in his power in that direction, but, "Uncle John" died without securing the needed appropriation, nevertheless, the promise made him a warm friend to Durham.

At a barbecue in that neighborhood on one occasion, Uncle John came to the rescue of the ladies in a characteristic way, and very much to the discomfiture of the young men who were rebuked.

When the tables were arrang-

ed, and dinner was announced, the young men pushed to the front, and took position to be served, when Uncle John, taking in the situation, called out in a loud voice, "Stand back ladies, stand back, and let the young gentlemen be served."

It was not long until the way was open to the ladies.

To be continued next week.

Camp Meade, Md.

Dear Editor:

You will all rejoice with me, on hearing of the wonderful success we and our allies are having over seas.

The inspiring news from France again makes it evident that the United States army following the flag, that has never known defeat, and the bugle that shall never sound retreat, has lived up to, developed and strengthened the noble attributes of self-sacrifice and heroism which are worthy of the best traditions of the service and nation.

Over a million warriors the standard bearers of our country's flag and honor, have been landed on the shores of our beloved ally France. I fancy I can see General Pershing standing at the grave of our National benefactor, "Lafayette" and can almost here him say, "we are here," and now with the second year of the war opening before us the men of America are more than ever firmly resolved that our great national inheritance of liberty and justice shall be preserved for the whole earth.

The men of our Army are eager to go to France. We in the service, believe in the ability of our soldiers, but this splendid

morals and eager desire for active service has been of the very highest caliber.

Our soldiers are not at all ignorant of the dangers for which they are being trained, or the hardships connected with combating the trained legions of the war Lord, but in the splendid inspiration of a God-given opportunity for brave and loyal

service they have put on the armour of righteousness, and defended themselves with the shield of courage, and wielded the weapons of invincible and irresistible bravery.

These modern crusaders, like the knights of old, are bearing much for the cause for which they are battling. Living in the mud of the trenches, facing liquid fire, gas and machine guns, they are daring agonies which make the sufferings of the creatures of Dante's Inferno pale into insignificance, but convinced of the eternal justice of our cause, the rights of mankind our men go forth to victory, until the world has been safe for democracy.

Arthur C. Wolford,
Recruit detachment Co. M. 17th
Infy., Camp Meade Md.

The Brilliant Counter Attack.

Gen. Foch's attack between the Aisne and Marne rivers, to relieve the pressure on his armies south of the Marne, has been an entire success. More than 17,000 prisoners were taken in two days' fighting and 360 big guns with thousands of small guns and booty were secured.

The counter attack was a complete surprise to the Germans as it had been most carefully concealed from them by

the Allies. On a twenty-eight mile front the French and Americans have advanced a distance of from six to seven and a half miles. They have gotten control of one of the railroads which is supplying the Germans south of the Marne and are seriously threatening the only other railroad connection.

The counter attack has been a most complete success, as it has not only destroyed the German offensive but put the Kaiser's troops on the defensive along the entire battle line.

The greatest effect, however, of the counter attack was that it shattered the morale of the Germans to a great extent and wonderfully improved the morals of the Allies. The Americans did not need any improvement. Their morale and confidence is perfect and in this thrust they never stopped for two days and nights driving the Germans before them.

A counter attack is, however, not an offensive but it has prepared the Allies to expect an offensive some time this fall when before the successful counter-attack it was not expected to be before next spring.

The effect of Foch's victory puts an end to the German drive making it a most complete failure. It will have a very bad effect in Germany and a still worse one in Austria. Things are beginning to look much brighter for the Allies.—E Town News.

For Sale.

Ohio River Salt, 7 bushel barrels, \$4.85 per barrel,
37-tf. Young & Hutchison.

ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

U. S. PRESSING NEED FOR CAVALRY HORSES

Only For Immediate War Requirements, But For the Future.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The task of horsing Uncle Sam's troopers is one of the problems of the day. It is not alone a matter of supplying a sufficient number of remounts for the cavalry men of the service for present day needs. The question of a reserve of the proper type for the future bulks large in the foreground. Col. John S. Fair of the Quartermaster Corps has this most important work in hand for the Federal Government. Col. Fair is in intimate touch with horse conditions throughout the United States, and no man speaks with greater knowledge of the country's needs in the matter of riding horse type. He realizes that it is from the quick, active families of which the thoroughbred, standard bred and Morgan are representatives, that the remount supply must be drawn. Col. Fair's plea for an accelerated campaign of remount production should carry weight with breeders in every part of the Union and make them eager to assist the Government.

"I think," said he today, "that we were all beguiled into a feeling of security by the census of 1910, which announced that there were 22,000,000 horses in the United States. It was not until we were at war ourselves that the fact struck home that a very large proportion of these were draught breeds and that cavalry remount material was exceedingly scarce. Transport and gun horses we have in abundance, thanks to the importation of Percheron and other draught breeds, but in the matter of the riding horse, aimless and purposeless breeding outside of a few regions has reduced our standard to mediocrity. There has not been that systematic effort in horse production which is a feature of the economic development of most foreign governments, notably that of France which is generally recognized as a model for the world. The only helpful influence I know of that has been constant is that exercised by the breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club in New York State and a similar organization more restricted in Kentucky."

"The only light horse families," resumed Col. Fair, "that have been produced systematically in the United States for a specific purpose are the thoroughbred or standard bred trotter, and these have been developed for racing purposes. It is fortunate for this country that this should have been done, as these animals furnish an admirable foundation upon which to build our war horse structure. Both have been brought to their high state of perfection through breeding and racing tests, and in the process of evolution through which they have passed the weak have fallen by the way side. Maine in every breeding venture gives a certain proportion of failures. These trials of speed have developed the heart and lung power of the animals taking part in them. We will therefore not have to breed those qualities into the riding horse of the future if we follow the lines which success has blazed for our guidance. I am therefore greatly in favor of the breeding activities for the production of the thoroughbred, as this is the line upon which we hope to build a type of cavalry horse."

"Of the foreign nations now at war," resumed Col. Fair, "England was the only country that had not a well grounded plan for cavalry remount production. Her troopers were horsed largely from the racecourse and the hunting field, and these furnished the 120,000 head in the emergency following the mobilization. Today through the generosity of Col. Hall Walker she has her own breeding studs under the control of an expert and a British officer told me a few days ago that the work was progressing famously."

The Race Course the Indispensable Test.

The sires which are expected to keep up the high standard of excellence must prove their right to reproduce themselves. They are tested for speed, courage, soundness and bottom. This is the same method which is in use in France and other Continental countries.

"There seems to be an idea in some portions of the United States that mares can not be worked prior to motherhood and for some time after the foals have been born. Visitors to France and rural England find colts following their dams about the fields as the matrons help to till the soil or gather the harvest. Moderate work is beneficial for mother and offspring."

"Another matter upon which the farmer should be enlightened is that breeding operations may be carried into the autumn, when most of the year's work has been concluded. If mother and foal are well nurtured and warmly housed growth will be rapid, and in some instances as yearlings there will be little difference between late and early foals. When our cavalry regiments return from overseas they will have to be rehorsed."

A Patriotic Enterprise.

"The breeding of cavalry remounts, therefore, is a matter of patriotic endeavor, and every man who has a mare of the proper type should regard it as a duty to mate her this year. I understand that the New York State Constabulary is doing yeoman service in this respect and that horse breeding in the Empire State has been greatly

stimulated through its co-operation with the farmers.

"Early in the war when Russia made her great offensive and penetrated East Prussia," said Col. Fair in conclusion, "the announcement was made that Germany deplored the loss of 20,000 choice mares from one of its most famous breeding studs more than any other misfortune connected with the campaign. I am ready to subscribe to the sentiment that such a number of the proper type of mare would be invaluable to us today. To Germany whose horse wastage is greater than that of any other country, they would be priceless. The Jockey Club, its chairman, Major August Belmont, F. Ambrose Clark, Henry T. Oxnard and many others have donated or loaned to the Government for a term of years horses of the type to benefit the movement."

Horses of Thoroughbred Type the Best.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Bristol is another member of the Government remount household who is a believer in thoroughbred blood in the trooper's mount. Col. Bristol has had much to do with the selection of the stallions which have been inaugurated at Frost Royal, Va., and Forts Reno and Keogh in Oklahoma and Montana, respectively. He and those working under his supervision have been extremely careful in making their selections. No unsound or bad tempered animals have been accepted, and whenever a horse was found with a good racing record he was preferred to another of equal merit in all other respects. New Yorkers had an opportunity during the recent Belmont Park meeting to see some of them when Light Arms, Saratoga Roly, Achievement and other horses donated by the Jockey Club's breeding bureau and individuals were exhibited on the stretch.

Farmers Co-operation Essential.

In discussing the Government's remount plan in general, Col. Bristol said:

"There was a disposition at first on the part of some to think that we were engaging in the breeding business in opposition to the farmer. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have no desire to antagonize the farmer in his breeding ventures. As a matter of fact we are laying the foundation for a plan which will be of untold benefit to the farmers and horse breeders of the Union. It is our idea to breed stallions at our depots which will be distributed to the farmers free of any obligation. There will be no service fee and every aid will be given to stimulate the production of the proper type of remount without any strings to the proposition."

"I hope that there will be an increased interest in the racing, horse show and hunting activities of the country, as all of this makes for the development of the type of horse we want."

Pellyton.

Crops are looking very good in this community, considering the dry weather.

Mrs. Ben Jones and daughter visited her mother, Mrs. George Chelf, of Casey Creek, from Thursday until Sunday of last week.

Sunday school is progressing nicely at this place.

Mrs. Coy Brockman received a letter from her husband last week, stating that he had landed in France safe and getting along fine.

Mr. Tom Jones and family visited Mrs. S. S. Workman Sunday.

Mrs. S. H. Workman received a letter from her son, Everett, who is stationed at Long Island, N. Y., stating that he was getting along fine.

Miss Rubie Jones visited Laura and Emma Workman Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Roberts, of Taylor county, visited her mother, Mrs. John Mings, last week.

Mrs. Sam Bottom's daughter has been real sick for the past week.

Buford Sanders and Ruel Jones left for Louisville last Monday. Also Henry Workman left for Wakenda, Mo., for a month's visit.

Owen Burton and family and Sam Workman and family visited Mrs. Ezra Jones last Sunday.

Mrs. Creed Workman has been sick for the past few days.

Quite a lot of wheat was threshed in this section last week.

There is a great revival meet-

ing going on at Absher chapel, by Rev. Snow and Johnson.

Claud Clements and Andy Sanders visited Jasper Doss last Sunday.

J. W. Jones has been real sick for the past few days.

Miss Daisy Morton will leave for Sac City, Ia., next Tuesday, to visit her brother Forest Morton.

Uncle Dominicus Hardin has been real sick for the past two weeks. His daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Jones, was at his bedside several days of last week, but he is some better at this writing.

The new church and Masonic Hall will be dedicated Aug. 18. Every body invited to come and bring baskets. We are expecting a large crowd.

Miss Laura Workman visited Miss Bessie Abell, of Casey Creek, from Saturday until Tuesday.

J. W. Raffety was at Elkhorn a few days of last week.

Mrs. S. C. Brockman was the guest of Miss Laura Workman last Sunday.

Mrs. Nannie Corneal visited Mrs. Milton Workman Sunday.

Glensfork.

Rain is needed very bad in this part of the country.

Oscar Willis, John Kelsay, Johnnie Crider and family and Mrs. Charlie Thomas, little son and daughter, who have been at Lynch, Harlan county, for several months have returned home.

Mrs. Finnis Blakey and son of near Jamestown, were visiting her mother, Mrs. Annie B. Brockman of this place last Sunday.

Carl Taylor and Dallas Stotts were visiting near Jamestown last Sunday.

Miss Cora Kelsay was shopping at Crocus last Saturday.

Miss Lena Bolin of Russell Springs is visiting her brother, Dr. Jack Bolin, of this place.

H. K. Taylor is spending a few days in Louisville.

Elbert Webb and wife were visiting Charley Morgan and wife, of this place last week.

Ethridge Bennett and family went to Griffin Springs last Sunday.

Rev. Barger filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.

Howard Samuels who has been sick for several weeks with typhoid fever is improving.

Pyrus.

Rev. Ferrell filled his regular appointment at our schoolhouse the 3rd Sunday.

We have had an abundance of rain. Last Monday the hardest rain we have had in years, fell. Creeks were high, washing away fencing, leaving crops on the outside, giving many of our farmers employment.

Miss Rosie Sinclair, Miss Stella Keltner and Miss Ruth Holliday are attending institute at Columbia this week.

Mr. Ed Pickett, wife and two children, of Texas, are visiting relatives in our community.

Mrs. J. H. Vire, who has been suffering for several weeks with a cancer on her foot, spent this week with her daughter, Mrs. R. O. Keltner. Dr. L. C. Nell is treating the cancer. Her many friends will be glad to know

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Tennis Rackets, Nets and Balls.

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Bicycles and every accessory needed for Bicycle repair. We make a specialty of catering to the Athletic organizations of Schools

Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Roofing and Automobile Tires and Accessories.

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When trading at our store please mention that you saw this advertisement in the Adair County News.

S. M. Sanders & Co.

Campbellsville, Kentucky.

when the cancer will be removed and she will be on the stage of action again.

Mr. John Pickett, the well-known insurance man, has been working in our community for a few days.

Misses Victoria Sullivan and Pricie Coffey, of Lebanon, are on an extended visit here.

Mr. Ed Pickett and family and Mrs. W. S. Pickett accompanied

Mr. John Pickett to his home for a few day's visit, last week.

ing Mrs. G. D. Vance last Sunday.

Miss Daisy Keltner, of Gradyville, was visiting her cousin, Miss Stella Keltner, from Friday until Monday of last week.

Mr. Porter Sexton sold one young horse for \$160, to a Mr. Sexton

Revs. Vance and Piper closed a very successful meeting, at Keltner, last week.

Mrs. Porter Sexton was visit-

ing Mrs. G. D. Vance last Saturday.

Demmon and Raymond Keltner were in Columbia last Saturday.

W. S. Pickett sold G. D. Vance two calves for \$50. Also to E. Parsons two for \$60.

Mr. G. E. Nell, of Gradyville, was in our community last Friday.